Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently Amended)   A method of obtaining pressure within the eyeball of a subject, the method comprising ~~the steps of~~:

(a)   applying a constant known first reference pressure to a first location on the eyelid of the subject;

(b)   applying at least a second pressure to an at least second location on the eyelid of the subject;

(c)   increasing the second pressure until a slight increase in the pressure is detected at the first location beyond the constant known reference pressure; and

(d)   noting the second pressure being applied at the time the increase in the pressure is detected at the first location, the noted second pressure being an indication of the pressure within the eyeball.

2. (Currently Amended)   A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein applying the constant known reference pressure to the first location on the eyelid comprises pressing a first applanation disk to the first location on the eyelid; and applying the second pressure to the second location on the eyelid comprises pressing a second applanation disk to the second location on the ~~eyeball~~ eyelid.

3. (Original)   A method as claimed in claim 2, which includes the step of calculating intraocular pressure from the noted second pressure and the first reference pressure.

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4. (Currently Amended)   A method as claimed in claim 3, which includes the step of converting the calculated intraocular pressure into an electrical signal.

5. (Currently Amended)   A method as claimed in claim 4, which includes providing a display device, for applying the electrical signal to the display device, for displaying of a reading indicative of pressure within the eyeball.

6. (Original)   A method as claimed in claim 1, which includes applying more than one second pressure to the eyelid, each said second pressure being applied at a separate second location on the eyelid.

7. (Original) A method as claimed in claim 2, which includes the step of calculating intraocular pressure as being generally equal to the difference between the noted second pressure and the first reference pressure.

8. (New)   A method of obtaining pressure within the eyeball of a subject, the method comprising the steps of:

   (a)   applying a constant known first reference pressure to a first location on the eyelid of the subject, wherein applying the constant known reference pressure to the first location on the eyelid comprises pressing a first applanation disk to the first location on the eyelid;

   (b)   applying at least a second pressure to an at least second location on the eyelid of the subject, applying the second pressure to the second location on the eyelid comprises pressing a second applanation disk to the second location on the eyelid;

   (c)   increasing the second pressure until a slight increase in the pressure is detected at the first location beyond the constant known reference pressure; and

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(d)   noting the second pressure being applied at the time the increase in the pressure is detected at the first location, the noted second pressure being an indication of the pressure within the eyeball.

9. (New)   A method as claimed in claim 8, which includes the step of calculating intraocular pressure from the noted second pressure and the first reference pressure.

10. (New)   A method as claimed in claim 9, which includes the step of converting the calculated intraocular pressure into an electrical signal.

11. (New)   A method as claimed in claim 10, which includes providing a display device, for applying the electrical signal to the display device, for displaying of a reading indicative of pressure within the eyeball.

12. (New)   A method as claimed in claim 8, which includes applying more than one second pressure to the eyelid, each said second pressure being applied at a separate second location on the eyelid.

13. (New)   A method as claimed in claim 8, which includes the step of calculating intraocular pressure as being generally equal to the difference between the noted second pressure and the first reference pressure.